

From the Journal of Commerce.

of the poor to wards the rich, and the secret desire which they feel, to see every man reduced to their own level. Often this feeling, though wicked and unjustifiable, is rendered more keen by the overbearing and oppressive conduct of the rich. In the want of sympathy of man in affluent circumstances, towards those in the humble walks of life—in their indifference to their sufferings, privations and toils—in their very imperfect exemplification of the golden rule, we may find the cause of

instrument may be giving it currency. The last part of the statement may be true ; but the former cannot be, without derogating from the claims of another. The principle is older than the world ; though this particular modification of it may be of more recent origin. To give a single illustration of our meaning : After returns from the Governor from all the counties in Ohio but 13 had been received, giving a majority for Lucas of about 1000, —

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of **TABER & SMITH**, and will continue the business at No. 57 Washington street, formerly kept by J. TABER, where will be found a general assortment of Carpeting, Bookings, Rugs, and every other article usually found in a Carpet Warehouse. **JOB TABER.**
A. G. SMITH.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.—1 bale super quality,
just received on consignment, and for sale by E. K.
WHITAKER, No 93 Washington street, up stairs.
BLACK LEAD.—30 bbls Pulverised Black Lead, from
the Goshen Mines—**for sale by KENDALL & KINGBURN**,
17 India wharf.

The General Jackson has been thoroughly repaired, and new and commodious Ladies' Cabin put on her deck. She had two new boilers put on board, with other arrangements which make her equal to any boat on the Sound. Persons wishing to avoid Point Judith, can take this route, which is as pleasant as any to New York.

The stages are equal to any in the United States. For a full and complete description of the stages, apply to J. BROOKS, at Wildes' General Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street.

[m1] WILLIAM GODFREY, Agent

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS—DISTRICT

No. 4—JAMES RUSSELL, of West Cambridge.

¶ We alluded yesterday to an article from the Journal of Commerce in relation to the causes which have operated to place the Bank party in its present prostrate condition. The general desire to see this article, has induced us to publish it entire, upon the First Page of this paper.

Gov. Davis' Toast.—John Davis, recently elected Governor of Massachusetts, gave the following sentiment at the Swigery in Charlestown on Friday night:—

Whig victories.—Triumphs of principle over Toryism and Infidelity—may they always be commemorated in a manner to promote social harmony, good feeling and united effort.

To those who know Gov. Davis thoroughly, both when he appears in borrowed plumage and in his own dress, this exhibition of malignity, falsehood and blackguardism, will not surprise them;—but they will be surprised to see him drop the mask and show himself in his true colors. **Whig victories—Triumphs of principle over Toryism and Infidelity.** What claim has this blue light politician to the name and character of **whig**? What, except the assumed right of a detected culprit, has the old Federal party to change its name? What right has he to stigmatize the Democracy of the country, embracing a large majority of the people of this Union, with the vile epithet of **tory**—a name appropriately belonging to the party to which he appropriately belongs? What right has he to stigmatize the Democracy of the country as Infidels? It is the stale and bygone slang which he and his fathers used in olden time, revived. It is what he was taught to utter, when a boy, against Mr Jefferson, and the republican party of his day. It is but slang, devoid alike of dignity and truth. But what right has Mr Davis to claim a patent for his party to honesty and piety? Mr Cushing, elected a member of Congress from Essex North, a man whom the federal papers have charged with moral perjury, which offence has been adjudged and is unatoned, is his darling child, their most cherished member. The affinity of his principles to theirs, binds him to their hearts.

Whig victories a triumph over infidelity! and at this very victory carries to the Senate of this State, to be Mr Davis' Councillor, and by the whole vote of his party, a man who is a notorious Atheist, and who was one of the original trustees of the Fanny Wright fund—and we can add for the information of Governor Davis, that with all the pretensions of his party to piety, it contains as many unbelievers and atheists as any other party, and a great many more hypocrites. We have for some time been satisfied of Gov. Davis' malignity and meanness; we have not assailed him, feeling confident that what was bred in the bone would come out in the flesh, and be publicly visible—nor have we been disappointed in the result. We are heartily glad that the Governor has shown himself in his true colors; we know where to find him now, and we know too, what he means when he talks about commemorating "Whig Victories" in a manner calculated to "promote good feeling!"

"Too much freedery breeds despise."—At a recent election in the town of P. the "good society" Whigs made great exertions to obtain all the negro votes, and were so entirely successful that they felt it their duty after the election to give their colored friends an entertainment. The necessary funds were forthwith subscribed and the negroes held a swigery by themselves, after the most approved fashion. The next morning Cesar, one of their number, who measured six feet two in his stockings, encountered Gen. F., a distinguished Whig leader, who had been chiefly instrumental in raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the swigery. After they had shaken hands and passed the compliments of the day, Cesar began to expatiate upon the proceedings of the preceding evening, and in the course of the conversation informed the General that he was toasted on the occasion with rapturous applause.—Ah! Cesar! and what was the toast, asked the General, impatiently. I tell you, Massa, replied Cesar, I gib de toast, and it was as follows:—Gen. F., de nigger's friend—he hab a white face, but a black heart!

Webb is pretty well used up. The Journal of Commerce completely exposes his late attempt to get up a panic to aid his stock speculation. He will soon be cast off and despised by all parties, and all honorable men.

¶ The editor of the Newport Spectator apologizes for sending us his last paper worked only on the inside form—an accession of new subscribers having cut short his supply. He is a clever fellow, and we wish he might be under the necessity of slighting us every week.

The same cause, viz—a large accession of new subscribers.

The New Jersey Eagle, a sterling Democratic paper, published at Newark, is offered for sale. The editor has been for 25 years engaged in the publication of a newspaper, and is anxious to retire to private life.

At a recent Democratic festival at Hartford, (Ct.) the following toast was given by a guest:—

Hon. Gayton P. Osgood, sole Jackson member of Congress from Massachusetts—The only Son of his mother, and she is a widow. And much people of the City is with her.

¶ The Bank men in this city are about to open a subscription for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate for Mr Webster. He needs some solace, we opine, "about these days," as the Almanack says.

Fine Arts.—A novel exhibition is about to be opened in New York, consisting of pictures enamelled on glass, the most magnificent being Belshazzar's Feast.—The English papers speak highly of their merits.

¶ We were mistaken in stating yesterday that Mons. Saubert was at the State Museum. Mr Pontland is engaged to perform his surprising feats of legerdemain.

¶ There are weighty reasons why we should not comply with the request of "A Subscriber."

¶ The arrival of the brig Thomas Perkins, at Salem, 120 days from Zanzibar, has furnished intelligence in relation to Mr Benj. Conant, 1st officer of the brig Shawmut, of Salem, who was supposed to have been lost, with a boat's crew, on the East Coast of Madagascar, in May last. The Editor of the Essex Register has been furnished with the following extract from Mr Conant's journal:—

"May 19.—At 11 in the forenoon, I left the brig in a boat with three men, for the purpose of communicating with the natives, or those on the coast of Madagascar. While lying to outside the breakers, which extended a quarter of a mile from the shore, a heavy break, which unexpectedly rose outside of us, struck the boat, capsized and stove her, throwing us into the midst of the surf. After upwards of an hour of the most intense exertion, I succeeded in reaching the shore with one man—the other two were drowned. In consequence of our inability to get on board without the assistance of the natives, which they refused, and even detained us several miles in the country, the brig, after waiting three days, was under the necessity of leaving us to our fate. As we had no other alternative than to travel to some place where we could join our own vessel or some other, we immediately left the place of our wreck, and after travelling twenty days, part of which time we suffered considerably for want of clothes and provisions, we reached a French trading factory, where we were received with the greatest hospitality, and obtained a passage on board a brig belonging to the Isle of Bourbon, and in her we visited every part of the East Coast, in the hopes of falling in with the Shawmut—but failing in that, and meeting with an American schooner, I took passage on board her for Majunga, and thence to Zanzibar, where I remain at present, waiting the arrival of the Shawmut. On my arrival here, and presentation to the Imam of Muscat, he generously directed his agent to furnish me with money, clothing, and every thing I might require, during my residence here."

July 24, 1834.

¶ The following table shows the number of Foreign Arrivals at this Port, annually, from 1790 to 1834.

Year.	No. of Arrivals.	Year.	No. of Arrivals.	Year.	No. of Arrivals.
1790,	445	1805,	920	1820,	816
1791,	452	1806,	1083	1821,	854
1792,	454	1807,	935	1822,	765
1793,	456	1808,	976	1823,	832
1794,	567	1809,	524	1824,	853
1795,	725	1810,	727	1825,	817
1796,	784	1811,	615	1826,	870
1797,	634	1812,	347	1827,	728
1798,	547	1813,	219	1828,	660
1799,	603	1814,	32	1829,	663
1800,	678	1815,	709	1830,	642
1801,	938	1816,	504	1831,	766
1802,	758	1817,	870	1832,	1064
1803,	915	1818,	855	1833,	1067
1804,	890	1819,	870	1834,	1077

The Powder Mill of Mr Mather, in Manchester, (Ct.) nine miles from Hartford, blew up on the 20th inst. One person had his limbs blown off, and died in five minutes; how many more were killed has not yet been ascertained. It is but a short time since a similar disaster (within one or two miles of the above mill) occurred, which killed six persons. This last will make four which have occurred in that vicinity within about 18 months.

On Thursday morning, a new steam packet was launched in New York. She is to go into the line with the David Brown and William Gibbons, between New York and Charleston, S. C.

A Thief was secured in the public house of Mr Hunt, in Commercial-street, on Sunday evening, who had jumped into bed with his clothes on, after taking the precaution to put another man's coat under his pillow.

A murder of three persons was perpetrated the other day, on the line of the Washington Railroad, eighteen miles from Baltimore. On Tuesday, Mr Thomas Gorman, one of the contractors, was attacked in his shanty, by eight or ten men, and wounded, as is supposed, mortally. Mrs G., his wife, was brutally assailed. Mr John Watson, a superintendent, who was present, was also badly beaten. On Wednesday night, the office where Watson lay wounded was broken open and he was murdered, the back of his head being cut open.—William Messer, an assistant of Mr Watson, was dragged out and shot dead, and Mr Callon, another superintendent, was also shot dead. The murderers had not been discovered.—*Advocate.*

The Perry (Pa.) Forrester contains an account of the trial of Mrs Sarah Campbell, James Campbell, and Hugh Campbell, for the murder of Samuel Campbell, some time in June last, which came on last week. Mr Watts made an excellent opening on the part of the prosecution; and if he had been able to sustain what he then stated, the conviction of the prisoners must necessarily have followed.

The evidence, however, was not such as to even warrant the Jury in coming to the conclusion that he had been murdered. The Jury, after a few minutes absence, returned a verdict of not guilty.

We learn from the Ohio papers that great efforts are making in Michigan Territory, preparatory to claiming admission into the Union as a State. Some of those engaged entertain the opinion that this can be done independent of any action of Congress. It has its origin in a difficulty between Ohio and Michigan, respecting the boundary between them. Until this is settled, Ohio will oppose the admission of Michigan into the Union.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The remains of twenty-eight Seamen and Marines, who perished by the explosion of the United States' Receiving Ship, Fulton, in June, 1829, were disinterred and removed on Wednesday last, under the escort of a Marine Guard, followed by the officers of the station, and a detachment of seamen and marines to the naval hospital burying ground, and deposited in a stone vault, prepared for the purpose, preparatory to the erection of a monument to their memory.—*N. Y. Star.*

One of the Baldwins, of Rahway, N. J. who broke jail a short time since, at Newark, where he was confined on a charge of making and uttering counterfeit coin, was restored to his old quarters on Wednesday last. He was arrested in Troy, and was forthwith demanded of the authorities of this State by the Governor of New Jersey.—*Ibid.*

It appears from the Montreal papers that Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancastrian system of education, has got into a troublesome lawsuit. The nature of it is not stated, but it is said the trial will excite a good deal of interest, and a report of it will be published.—*Portland Courier.*

Mr Elisha Parks has obtained a verdict in his favor, against the city, for \$8,677 63. This case was commenced in 1829, for damages in consequence of the city authorities having cut off part of Mr Park's store, at the corner of Kilby and Doane streets.

Death of one of the African Princes.—Charles Bolio, son of Weah Bolio, of Grahway, one of the African Princes sent to this country to be educated under the care of the Maryland State Colonization Society, died at Baltimore on Tuesday morning, from an effusion upon the lungs.

The Flour Mills in Sumner Co. Tenn., belonging to Col. J. R. Burke, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst., together with a quantity of wheat. The whole loss is estimated at \$10,000.

TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.

[U. S. Circuit Court, Monday, Nov. 24, 1834.]

Mr Child desired the attention of the Court and Jury for a few minutes, while he read an account of a piracy committed on an English vessel, by the name of Cesar in lat. 30, while bound to Demerara, as proof that there were pirates in those seas. He also contended, that it must be shown that each one of the prisoners had entered into a conspiracy to commit the piracy, before they could be convicted. In relation to this point, he referred to the government passport, which enjoined "a blind obedience" upon the seamen to the orders of the superior officers.

Mr Dunlap followed Mr Child, by observing, that it became his duty, on the fourteenth day since the commencement of the trial, to close, in behalf of the prosecution, a cause, the labor of which had been unprecedentedly great, but not greater, perhaps, considering its importance to the administration of public justice in our own, and in every other country, demanded. When, therefore, the importance of the trial is considered, not only as it respects the prisoners at the bar, but the whole civilized world, the labor attending the cause ought not to be regretted. If the prisoners at the bar be innocent, surely no one can regret the great length of time spent upon the investigation—but if guilty, will it not be always a source of consolation, gentlemen of the jury, in your last moments, that you patiently heard whatever could be said in their behalf to manifest their innocence, if they were innocent?

The prisoners have enjoyed privileges that would never have been extended to them in any other country; certainly not in their own country, nor even in England. Copies of the indictment, translated into their mother tongue, have been furnished them; counsel of their own selection have been assigned to defend them; they have had the use of the purse of the government to procure the appearance of any witnesses in their behalf within the reach of the process of this court; and every indulgence permitted to them in the mode of conducting the trial; in proof of which, it may be remarked, that this trial, which has already occupied twelve days, would have been determined at an admiralty session of Old Bailey, between the rising of the sun and the going down thereof.

The defence had been opened by the junior counsel, in an eloquent and appealing argument, decked with all the brilliancy of a fervid imagination; while the senior counsel brought to their defence his untiring zeal, inexhaustible industry, and profound learning, and fought with a zeal amounting to desperation, as if aware of the weight of the load—the dead lift—which he undertook to carry. These privileges are granted, not to facilitate the escape of the guilty, but to insure the protection of the innocent. Their counsel have done their duty, and I have now a duty to perform—and I trust I shall never be found recreant to that duty; but it is not part of my duty to be harsh towards the prisoners; but it is my duty to clear this cause from the vast mass of words that have been heaped upon it.

It is not denied in the defence, that the piracy has been committed, and the questions are, was or was it not the Spanish schooner Pinda, with her captain and crew, that committed the piracy, and who were the captain and crew? The Pinda sailed from Havana about the 20th—the ship's papers and all the other evidence favor the fact of her sailing on the 20th, and none of her papers bear a later date—her roll, Perez, and the Portuguese witnesses, prove that Capt Gibert and Bernardo de Soto were her chief officers, and that all the prisoners belonged to the crew. The evidence also shows, that whether she sailed on the 20th or 26th, the tract of the Pinda would pass directly over the spot where the robbery was committed, and that the vessels would be most likely to meet there. The quantity of testimony upon this point is abundant, and the quality of the highest character. The officers of the Mexican make this probability certain, by identifying some of the prisoners, who are proved to have been part of the crew of the Pinda, and the testimony of the people of the Mexican comes with tremendous force in connexion with the opinion of the experienced master mariners who have been examined upon the courses of the two vessels. This is no cause of circumstantial evidence—the crew of the Mexican swear to it, and the witness from the Pinda swears to it.

Captain Butman says the clipper had a long mainmast, but no mastsail, or yards; and Mr Peyton, if he were not mistaken about her being a two-top sail schooner, does not prove that she left the Havana with one—she might, for any thing he knew, have sailed without her mastsail. If a plan or piracy was meditated, she could easily assume such a disguise to elude discovery: the highwayman has his wigs and masks, and the pirate has his figure head, or not; her carved one, or awkward one. Perez says her figure head was altered, and that the new one was an ugly thing; Silvera says it was neither a billet head, nor a figure head; and it was most probably a specimen of the skill of Francisco Ruiz in the fine arts. Why remove her original ornaments? Why but to elude discovery? It was natural enough, too, to remove the substitute for the figure head, which as Mr Quentin testifies, was cut off smooth, because it would have been a bad thing to be found upon her, when captured by the English? Much has been said about the first gun amidships—in popular language, amidships means simply neither larboard nor starboard; and the witnesses only meant to say, that the gun was not on a carriage—not a gun in battery.

The Pinda had a pivot gun. The witnesses belonged to the different vessels, speak a different language, and have always been kept separate, yet their account of the different vessels precisely corresponds, in every important particular.

Perez says a sailor fired a musket to make the brig heave to; Capt Butman thought it was a swivel, but is sure that it was not one of the long guns; but Reed the mate confirms Perez in a remarkable manner—he tells us that he was in the cabin, and did not hear the report, but when he went on deck, he saw the smoke curling away on the water. Perez says she hoisted Colombian colors, and Capt Butman says Patriot. Can this agreement be accounted for, except upon the hypothesis, that the witnesses speak the truth? Could they have devised such a coincidence of testimony? Delgado was identified by Capt Butman, as the man who held a knife to his throat. Reed identifies Delgado and Ruiz—he is sure of Ruiz, because he is the man who kept guard over him at the scuttle. Perez says that Delgado, Ruiz, the boatswain and third mate went in the first boat. Battis swears, after his recollection was brushed up, and his mind brought to bear upon the fact, by the screws of the cross-examination, that the boatswain had a bunch on his nose. Perez swears that the boatswain was always known by the mark on his nose. It was the pressing, persevering cross-examination that brought out this damning mark, so fatal to the prisoner, that identifies the boatswain, and in identifying him, identifies the whole. * * *

We have the testimony of the crew of the Mexican, that they were all fastened—and we have the testimony of Perez, that he heard the captain of the schooner give the order to have them fastened below. * * * The Mexican returns, and newspapers containing news of the piracy, are borne on the wings of heaven to every part of the globe. We learn that the Pinda's rig is altered, and in the river Nazareth her figure head is changed. The next we hear, is the captain telling his boatswain that he had quit Principi in haste, leaving \$250 worth of provisions, because news of the piracy had reached there—she is run ashore, and the 3d mate, who does it, receives \$1000, and escapes in an English vessel, nearly 4 months before the capture.—There was no motive for breaking this voyage up—the money would never have been taken on shore, it had been honestly obtained—if it had formed part of the Pinda's cargo, it would have been kept under the protection of her own guns, and would not have been entrusted with the traders in human flesh—the dealers in "black ivory," as Capt Aranza, in his flash language, expresses it. If innocent, what had they to fear from

an officer bearing a commission in the service of the King of Great Britain? They preferred to seek the protection of a negro king, and to destroy their vessel, to submitting to the search of the British cruiser. They could not have been captured, unless they had slaves on board, and as they had not, there was no reason on earth, why they should not submit to the search by the British cruiser, unless they were guilty of the piracy.

What because of the captain and crew?—they flee to the forests; but the two Portuguese, who did not participate in their crime, remain, and one surrenders himself up. It is said that the division of money spoken of by Perez was a payment of wages; but no wages by the universal maritime law was due. No wages were due, because no freight had been earned, and the voyage was broken up. Nineteen hundred and fifty dollars paid to men to whom not a cent was due!—Was it paid to them out of generosity?—why then were not the Portuguese paid? * * * We have it from Silvera, that on board of the Espanza, on her passage to England, Garcia, Montenegro, Castillo, Delgado and Perez, all confessed that they had committed the robbery. If the Pinda had robbed the Mexican, the log book, if true, would have betrayed them; if false, the counterfeit would have been detected by nautical men, and would have been equally fatal, and therefore the log book though searched for, could not be found. * *

Bernardo de Soto is not the real owner—he is only the owner in the custom house papers—he is only a fence man—the real owners are veiled. Look at the instructions—they are not signed, and piracy can be seen in every line of them. She was clearly sent out on a piratical expedition. Bernardo de Soto able to pay \$5,400 for a vessel, and himself a captain of high reputation in the African trade, degrading himself by going mate in his own vessel! The contract with the Captain is in another name, and is in the same hand writing as the unsigned instructions. Here is a vessel going to Africa to purchase four hundred and fifty slaves, without specie, and with a cargo only worth \$10,000—not more than enough to pay the wages of her crew of thirty for the voyage. Where was she to get her \$30,000 to purchase her slaves with? On the ocean was the only place where this specie was to be collected.

The instructions clearly prove that piracy was the means by which they were to raise this sum. Captain Gibert is told to sail from St. Thomas in ballast, and enter in silence at Matanzas, at night, and hold certain conferences with different dignitaries along the coast; he was to cruise where he pleased, on his outward voyage—he was perfectly unfettered—no instructions to hasten to his ultimate destination, as might well be expected to save wages—he is to disembark where he chooses, and act in all cases of emergency according to the best of his judgment. What emergencies were expected to occur, other than those arising from contemplated piracy. Is there not obviously a double object in these instructions—piracy and the slave-trade? Perez says the crew were not reviewed at the office of marine, and that the Pinda did not deliver her passport at Moro Castle. Mr Peyton says that no vessel can pass the castle without delivering her pass; but we have that very pass here, and therefore it could not have been delivered. It was found among the ship's papers.

Much stress has been laid upon the transaction at the jail between Perez and Mr Badlam—he was in a violent passion at being kept a prisoner, and he tells Mr Badlam, as Capt Gibert, when in England, told him to say—"that what he had said at Fernando Po was all a lie, and that they had given him much wine." But he soon became cool, and said when he came before the court, he would tell the truth—meaning that he would not regard Capt Gibert's advice, but tell what he actually knew. As to the excitement displayed by him on the stand, it must be borne in mind that he was exposed to a close and stern cross-examination, unexampled in the history of judicial proceedings, and he thought that it was the government counsel, that had pledged the honor of the government for his protection, that was attempting to ensnare him. The prisoners saw the misapprehension he was laboring under, and to increase his excitement, they say to him—"you'll be fixed soon." It was then that the natural outpouring of the heart burst out.

As to his high literary attainments, which have so much excited the admiration of the counsel, it has been proved that he knows the alphabet backwards, and we saw that he read two lines in five minutes, by spelling every word, and asking the interpreter if he had the word right, before he ventured to speak it out. He did his best to read, notwithstanding he had stated that he could not read. He knew his obligation, and that it would not do for him to suppress a fact—he felt that he must go on holding by the clue of the truth. * * *

The Pinda's being concerned in the slave-trade, is an argument that she was also a pirate; for all the piracies of our day are committed by vessels fitted out as slave dealers, and a pirate can never be fitted out in any other manner now, without being detected; and if a vessel be fitted out as a slave-dealer, the strongest presumption arises that she will also become a pirate upon a favorable occasion. In the present case, the presumption is against the whole crew, for they robbed an English vessel before they fell in with the Mexican. This fatal fact was also screwed out of Perez by the cross-examination; but there are circumstances in favor of two of these men, which I entreat you, gentlemen, to consider of. [Mr Dunlap here stated a number of considerations, such as youth, servitude, &c. in favor of the cook Ferrer, and the cabin-boy Costa.]

The large share of the money kept by the Captain, proves that it was reserved for the owners, in whose instructions to him piracy is so plainly contemplated. At the time the figure head was altered, and it is not disputed that it was altered at Nazareth, no intelligence had reached Africa of the piracy. It was known there to none but himself, and the alteration was only providing against scrutiny when the news should arrive. The party that go in the boat to Fernando Po throw their money overboard, because they knew if it were found upon them it would be their own condemnation.

Towards the close of his argument, of which we have given the above very brief outline, Mr Dunlap repelled with stern indignation, the imputations cast by Mr Child upon Capt Trotter, of the British brig Curlew, and eulogized and vindicated his capture of the Pinda, and expressed himself in terms in the highest degree complimentary to the British Government, in relation to the exertions of her navy against pirates. Mr Dunlap labored under severe indisposition, during the whole time he was up,—from 10 till 4, when the Court adjourned.

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—Mr Albert Alden, of Canton, who is employed by a collier in East Randolph, came into our office this morning, and stated that as he was returning home over South Boston Turnpike, on Saturday evening, with his coal cart, and the proceeds of his load of coals, about \$20, he was met by a man who asked him to let him ride.

Alden replied that "he did not take passengers," when the man attempted to jump into his cart, and Alden struck him with the lash of his whip, but the man persisting, he turned from his seat to push him out. At this moment his horses stopped, and on looking for the cause, he saw another man at his horses' heads.—On asking what they wanted, he was answered, his money, which they said they would have, or his life.

He told them he had but two dollars or fifteen shillings, and he would see them hanged first before they should have that." On which one of them discharged a pistol, and the other struck him on the head with a stone, which produced a severe wound and rendered him almost senseless. He escaped, however, without the loss of his money. The men fled, and he drove on. He says one appeared to be a foreigner, but the other was an American.—*Trans.*

Paintings.—An opportunity for encouraging a native artist will be presented to-day, at Cunningham's auction-room, where a number of beautiful landscapes, painted by G. L. Brown, a young Bostonian, recently from Europe, will be sold. They have been examined by a number of artists, amateurs, and connoisseurs, who concur in expressing themselves in the highest terms of their merit.

¶ Judge Story will charge the jury this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the trial of the Spaniards for piracy.

Rev. George W. Plagden, of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, to deliver the Address on the 22d day of December next, the 214th anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers, to be celebrated at Plymouth.—*Trans.*

The Postmaster at Raleigh, N. C., reports the trial and conviction of James Dullerhite, a mail carrier.—He was sentenced on the 12th instant to ten years imprisonment.

Thom, the sculptor of the Tam O'Shanter Statues, is busily engaged in several new works, founded on the poems of Burns.

Don Pedro, before his death, bequeathed a favorite sword to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who is about to marry his daughter.

Matthews, the Comedian, has been quite ill at Philadelphia, but has recovered sufficiently to appear again.

Naval.—The U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. McCauley, with Com. Henley on board, has sailed from Hampton Roads for the West Indies.

Mr Bulwer has obtained for his last two novels only as much as he before received for one.

DAILY REFORMER ASSOCIATION.—There will be an adjourned meeting of this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at Trades Union Hall, at 7 o'clock. The second instalment will then be due. n22 SMT GEORGE P. OAKES, Assistant Sec'y.

MASS. C. MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—Lectures at the Masonic Temple.—The Lecture TOMORROW EVENING, Nov. 26, will be delivered by the Hon. CALVIN CUSHING. Subject—"The Character and Condition of the Spanish People." To commence at 7 o'clock. n23

MARRIED.
In Amherst, N. H. Hon Franklin Pierce, of Hillsboro', Rep. member in Congress, to Jane Means, daughter of the late Rev President Adams.
In New York, on the 6th inst, Thomas Grozier of N. Y., to Mary Slutnick, of Charlestown, Mass.

DIED.
In this city, on Sunday morning, Elizabeth O. C. wife of W. H. Cook, 20. Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No 2 Tremont st. South of Pleasant st. Friends and relations are invited to attend.
On Sunday morning, Lydia, wife of Jonathan Goddard Esq., 59 On Saturday last, Frances A. daughter of M. and Caroline Regally, 7 years.
On Tuesday last, Jane Simpson, wife of Jonathan Simpson Esq., and daughter of the late John Burdall Esq.
In Westford, Lucetta, wife of the late Benjamin Atherton, of Boston, 63.
In Hallowell, Robert Francis, 92—born at Astrid, England, July 29th, 1742.

IMPORTATIONS.
SMYRNA—Brig Dover—100 cases opium—170 bales wool—301 sticks logwood—602 killets salt—5652 drums figs.
LEGHORN AND PALERMO—40 slabs, 200 tiles marble—32 bbls mustard seed—62 casks macaroni—2 pipes, 155 half, 36 qr 35 octave pipes wine—30 cases manna—50 do liquorice pipe—Spices mixed—500 lbs lemon—50 bbls senna.
LIVERPOOL—Ship Nestor—2 casks, 5 hampers, 71 crates, 5 hlds earthen ware—10971 bars, 361 bbls iron—40 tons salt—26 pkgs mdz—2192 bars rail road iron—1 hhd, 1 cask, 2 qr do wine—4 cases, 25 bbls steel—21 anvils—16 casks Fuller's earth—419 box tin plates—250 bbls sheet iron—12 casks, 4 cases hand ware—7 casks nails—1 do and iron—2 do hinges—1 do hollow ware—2 do stoves.
HAVANA—Brig Rice Plant—196 casks molasses—130,000 cigars.
Brig Criterion—50 hlds, 6 bbls molasses—10,000 cigars—8000 oranges—3 doz pipe apples—300 ccon nuts.
MANANILLA—Brig Hebe—2663 bbls palm leaf—72 logs mahogany—20 do cedar—7 bbls honey—10 tons fustic—513 plm leaf mats.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.
PORT OF BOSTON—MONDAY, November 24.

ARRIVED.
Brig Mary Helen, Ryder, Palermo 9th Oct. Left brig Good Hope, Chase, disg; Cyprus, Jenkins, Boston 10. Ship Georges, Beecher, from Leghorn for Messina was off Palermo 3d Oct. Came through the straits in company with brig Whig, Hinckley, from Malaga for Charleston. Spoke 12th inst, lat 42 50, lon 50 12, sch Ceres, of Marblehead, with 11000 fish. John H. Ryder, 2d officer, and brother of the capt, fell from the main-top-sail yard, night of the 8th inst, and was lost.
Brig Hebe, Howes, Mananilla 1st inst. Left no Am vessel.

Brig Norfolk, Mathews, Norfolk.
Brig Boston, Smith, Baltimore.
Brig Chickasaw, Taylor, Baltimore.
Brig Thorn, Ryder, Philadelphia.
Sch Spring Bird, Nickersons, Washington NC.
Sch Claremont, Green, Petersburg.
Sch Mercy, Baxter, Fredericksburg.
Sch Darius, Baker, Philadelphia.
Sch Page, Bassett, New York.
Sch Compliance, Sparrow, New York.
Sch Argon, Baker, New York.
Sch January, Bates, Kingston.
Sch Delos, Washburn, Kingston.

CLEARED.
Ships Surat, Osgood, Madiera and India, John Tyler; Can duce, Cobb, Palermo; brig Oracle, Lincoln, Philadelphia; sch Hesperus, Marston, Gardiner.

FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE. CITY HALL.—Letter bags for London, Liverpool, and Havre via New York, will close on Friday evening 28th inst, at 8 o'clock.

The new steam packet ship Columbia, of 400 tons burthen, was launched at New York on the 20th. She is intended as a regular packet between New York and Charleston. She can accommodate 150 passengers.

At Trieste 5th Oct, brig Powhattan, Chase, from Boston, just ar, in quar.
At Marsailles 10th, Gardiner; Adriatic, and Herschell, in pair; Canning, in quar; Geo Ryan, for New York 1st Nov.

SPOKEN.
11th inst, Key West, N.W.W 15 miles, brig Ark, hence for Mobile.
12th inst, lat 35, lon 74, ship Missouri, from Bath, for New Orleans.

PORTLAND Nov 22—ar schs Morning Star, Marshall, Baltimore; Gov Robbins, Calais, and Ruby, Thomaston, for Boston.
Cleared brigs Napoleon, Hsley, Barbadoes; Daniel Webster, Churchill, New York; schs Dorens, Balt; Exeter, and Lion, Boston.

SALEM Nov 24—ar brig Thos Perkins, Page, 100 days from Zanzibar.
PROVIDENCE Nov 23—ar brig Fame, Chambers, Havens 5th inst.
Sailed brig Sampson, Purkis, Havana.</

